

Business Cards.

H. W. SEVERANCE,
Hawaiian Consul and Commission
Merchant, 316 California Street, San Francisco,
California, No. 4. oct 1 83-w

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Importers & Commission Merchants
HONOLULU, H. I.
apl-w

C. GERTZ,
—IMPORTER AND DEALER IN—
Boots & Shoes,
—ALSO—
French Dressing.
No. 80, Fort Street, Honolulu. oct 1 83-w

WING WO TAI & CO.,
Have constantly on hand and For
Sale a full line of
JAPAN AND CHINA TEAS.

both High and Low Priced, according to quality:
Best China Mattings, plain and colored. Also, full
assortment of Plantation supplies, all kinds.
Always on hand a large stock of Rice, they being
Agents of three Plantations. oct 1 83-w

J. W. HINGLEY & CO.,
Manufacturers of

HAVANA CIGARS,
Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Tobacco, Cigarettes Smokers' & Articles
The most complete stock in the
Hawaiian Kingdom.

TRY OUR
Home Manufactured Cigars.
KING STREET, Near Alakes, Honolulu, H. I. jys-wtf

Bone Meal! Bone Meal!

BONE MEAL (WARRANTED PURE), FROM
the Manufactory of RUCK & ASHLAND
San Francisco. Orders for this

Celebrated Fertilizer

will now be received by the undersigned. Planters
are requested to send their orders in early, so that
there will be no delay in having them filled in
time for the planting season. Also,

Super-Phosphates,

A Fine Fertilizer for Cane.
Orders received in quantities to suit.
WM. G. IRWIN & CO., Agents
oct 1 83-w

NOTICE.

THROUGH TICKETS FOR THE
VOLCANO,
AND RETURN TO HONOLULU.
May be obtained from the undersigned.

Tourists leaving Honolulu by the steamer
Planter, as per time-table, will be landed at Puna
four, from whence they will be conveyed by rail
way to Pahala, where horses and guides will be in
attendance.

Tourists can make the round trip by this
route in seven days, giving them four days for
the land trip to and from the Volcano.

Fare for the round trip from Honolulu to the
Volcano and back, \$60.

Further information can be had at the office
of the
Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co.,
Esplanade, Honolulu.
Or from J. F. JUDD, VOLCANO HOUSE.
my 15-wly

J. HOPP & CO.

No. 74 King Street, Honolulu.

HAVE ON HAND

Ebonized Plush Parlor Sets,

Odd Upholstered Chairs,

AND ALL KINDS OF

ELEGANT

Eastern Furniture.

Bedding of all kinds kept on hand
and made to order.

Parlor Sets re-covered and re-stuffed,
and all kinds of Furniture

REPAIRED.

Parties will do well by calling and exam-
ining our bedding and upholstery, as we
employ the best of help.

Telephone No. 143. jy 29-4w

Business Cards.

S. C. ALLEN. M. P. ROBINSON.

ALLEN & ROBINSON,
AT ROBINSON'S WHARF DEALERS
IN LUMBER and all kinds of BUILDING
MATERIALS, Paints, Oils, Nails, etc., etc.

AGENT FOR SCHOONERS

KULAMANO.

KEKAULUOAI,

MARY ELLEN,

PAUHI,

FAIRY QUEEN

ULAMA

LEAHI.

Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. oct 1 83-d&w

JOHN W. KALUA,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Agent to take acknowledgments to Instruments
for the Island of Maui. Also, Agent to take ac-
knowledgments for labor Contracts for the District
of Wailuku. Jan 1 81-w

M. McINERNEY,

Importer and Dealer in Clothing.

Boots, Shoes, Huts, Caps, Jewelry, Perfumery,
Pocket Cutlery, and every description of Gent's
Superior Furnishing Goods. 235 Benkert's Fine
Calf Dress Boots, always on hand.

N. E. CORNER FORT & MERCHANT STS. Jan 1 81-w

WILLIAM ROBSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

90 Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I.

feb 23-wm

EMPIRE HOUSE.

Choice Ales, Wines & Liquors,

Corner Nuuanu & Hotel Sts.

oct 1-w **JAMES OLDS Proprietor.**

W. H. CROSSMAN & BRO.,

Shipping

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

118 Chambers St., NEW YORK.

Reference—Castle & Cooke and J. T. Waterhouse.

Jan 1 83 1y-w

M. THOMPSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

And Solicitor in Chancery.

OFFICE AT THE CORNER MERCHANT

and Fort Streets, Honolulu, H. I.

Jy 1 '84-w

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO.,

Shipping

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

Union Block, 202 Market Street,

Jun 30 83-w SAN FRANCISCO.

H. E. MCINTYRE & BROTHER

GROCERY & FEED STORE.

Corner of Fort and King Streets, Honolulu, H. I.

au 18 81 dmy

HOLLISTER & CO.,

DRUGGISTS AND TOBACCONISTS!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

59 Nuuanu Street, & cor Fort & Merchant Streets

my 4 82-w

F. T. Lenehan & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND GENERAL COM-

mission Merchants. Wholesale Dealers in

WINE, ALES and SPIRITS.

Honolulu, H. I. Jan 1 81 1y-w

M. GROSSMAN,

DENTIST, BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM

his many friends and the public in general

that he has opened his

Office at N. 100 Hotel St.,

NEXT TO Y. M. C. A. BUILDING

Where he would be pleased to have you give him

a call, hoping to gain the confidence of the public

by good work and reasonable charges. oct 7 83-w

S. ROTH,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

83 Fort St., Honolulu, H. I.

oct 1 83-w

WING WO CHAN & CO.,

Importers and General Dealers in

English, American and Chinese Provisions,

Plantation Tea and General Supplies. Also, First-

Class White and Colored Contract Matting—all

all qualities and prices.

No. 29 Nuuanu Street, opposite Mr. C. Afong's.

oct 1 83-w

WILLIAM TURNER,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,

LATE OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Has established himself at 82 King Street, oppo-

site M. Rose's Carriage Factory.

FINE WATCH WORK

a specialty, and satisfaction guaranteed. oct 8 83-w

A FISH STORY.

A few weeks ago fish stories, some of them very "fishy" in their style, were rather the rage in Honolulu. Here is one which was sent to the English journal *Nature*, from this city by one of the scientific gentlemen attached to the Italian frigate *Vettor Pisani*, which lately paid us a visit. The communication is dated from Honolulu, July 1st, and bears the signature of "G. Chierchia;" but the story does not refer to anything that happened here. Dr. Gunther appends a note to it, giving the scientific name of the shark as *Rhinodon typicus*, and says it has been seen and captured at the Seychelle Islands, on the Ceylon Coast, near Cape Town, near Callao, and in the Gulf of California. It must, therefore, have a very wide oceanic range, and the question arises whether the large sharks described by Mrs. Beckley (in the little treatise on Hawaiian Fisheries, she prepared for the International Fisheries Exhibition) as the *niuhi* may not be of the same species. For comparison, we append an extract from Mrs. Beckley's book referring to the *niuhi*, the capture of which used to be the occasion of so much excitement among the Hawaiians of olden time. Dr. Chierchia's account of the shark caught by the *Vettor Pisani*'s people runs as follows:

"While fishing for a big shark in the Gulf of Panama during the stay of our ship in Taboga Island one day in February, with a dead calm, we saw several great sharks some miles from our anchorage. In a short time several boats with natives went to sea, accompanied by two of the *Vettor Pisani*'s boats.

"Having wounded one of these animals in the lateral part of the belly, we held him with lines fixed to the spears; he then began to describe a very narrow curve, and irritated by the cries of the people that were in the boats, ran off with a moderate velocity. To the first boat, which held the lines just mentioned, the other boats were fastened, and it was a rather strange emotion to feel ourselves towed by the monster for more than three hours with a velocity that proved to be two miles per hour. One of the boats filled with water. At last the animal was tired by the great loss of blood, and the boats assembled to haul in the lines and tow the shark on shore.

"With much difficulty the nine boats towed the animal alongside the *Vettor Pisani* to have him hoisted on board, but it was impossible on account of his colossal dimensions. But, as it was high water, we went towards a sand beach with the animal, and we had him safely stranded at night.

"With much care we inspected the mouth, the nostrils, the ears, and all the body, but no parasites were found. The eyes were taken out and prepared for histological study. The set of teeth was all covered by a membrane that surrounded internally the lips; the teeth are very little, and almost in a rudimentary state. The mouth, instead of opening in the interior part of the head, as in common sharks, was at the extremity of the head; the jaws having the same bend.

The Library.

The Honolulu Library has become one of the most delightful spots in which to while away an hour in Honolulu. One is sure to meet old and tried friends there amongst the authors, and to meet and make acquaintance with not a few new names and titles. There are no conventional rules one is bound to obey in the silent assembly there found, except a few that naturally suggest themselves to all. One does not violate the respect due to the works of genius all about them in the Library any more than they would that shown to their other monuments in Westminster Abbey.

Not only can they who love good books find many of the best to be had here; but the volumes are gotten up in such good taste, they open so readily, and the subject matter is displayed in such clear type as to pre-dispose one to the immediate enjoyment of reading. Here the quiet and repose of the room materially adds to one's comfort, and one joins the number always to be found reading with a feeling of companionship and literary sympathy.

The games of chess that, of an evening, are generally being played in the ante-room to the library, are suggestive of the quiet to be found within. The covered piano is in keeping with the scene, the very lamps burn as they should with a clear steady light, while the thick matting on the floors dulls the tread of in-coming and out-going footsteps. With admirable good taste the Secretary has kept out of the library that modern nuisance—a clock. There are whistles and bells enough to mark the im-

portant divisions of time in our working day life. When with authors we do not care to take note of the passing moments.

Veal or Beef?

The danger of going too much into detail in talking about subjects with which one is not very familiar, is exemplified in the story of an English town-bred curate, who had consented to do duty on Sunday for his friend, the rector of a country parish in the Midlands. The subject of morning sermon was the parable of the prodigal son, and, in the hope of impressing upon his hearers the joy which the patriarch felt on the return of his son, as instanced by his ordering the fatted calf to be killed, the young curate felt a pardonable pride in dwelling upon a subject which could not fail to be comprehensible to the dullest cowboy in the congregation. "Remember," he said, "this was no ordinary calf which was to be killed; it was no common calf or beast suffering from murrain, no half-starved calf slowly awaiting death. No; it was not merely a fatted calf, but" (becoming more impressive) "it was the fatted calf, which had been prized and loved by the family for many years." A sea of wide eyes and gaping mouths arrested for a moment the eloquence of the fledgling parson, and in the next moment there was such a chuckling and grinning, and fluttering of old heads below as had not been witnessed, even in the memory of the sexton, for more than "many years."

Extract from the Annual Report of Evangelical Alliance of Japan for 1882.

Stations where missionaries reside, 36. Out stations where no missionaries reside, 111; an increase of 55. Organized churches, 83; an increase of 19. Churches wholly self-supporting, 15; an increase of 2. Churches partially self-supporting, 59; an increase of 32. Baptized adult converts, 3,811; an increase of 1,110. Baptized children, 601; an increase of 336. Boy's schools and mixed schools, 39; an increase of 25. Scholars in these schools, 1,583; an increase of 994. Girl's schools, 18; an increase of 3. Scholars in these schools, 607; an increase of 116. Theological schools, 6; an increase of 2. Theological students, 93; an increase of 6. Sunday-schools, 101; and increase of 38. Scholars in these, 3,764; an increase of 1,253. Native ministers, 38; an increase of 22. Unordained native preachers and catechists, 124; an increase of 30. Colporteurs, 10; an increase of 8. Bible women, 20; a decrease of 4. Hospitals, 4; an increase of 2. In-patients treated in these, 183; a decrease of 97. Dispensaries, 4; a decrease of 1. Patients treated in these, 18,027; an increase of 4,744. Medical students, 5; a decrease of 21. Contributions of native Christians for all purposes during the year, in paper yen, 8,772; an increase of 5,583. Average for each adult native Christian, 2.30; an increase of 1.20.

The Names of Nations.

These are derived principally from some peculiar cause or object. For instance, Ireland—which Julius Caesar first called Hibernia—is a kind of a modification of Erin, or the country of the west.

Scotland, from Scotia, a tribe which originally came from Ireland. It was anciently called Caledonia, which means a mountainous country—forests and lands.

Portugal, the ancient Lusitania, was so named from a town on the River Douro, called Cale, opposite to which the inhabitants built a city called Porto or Oporto. And when the country was recovered from the Moors the inhabitants combined the words and called it the Kingdom of Portucale—hence Portugal.

Spain, the ancient Iberia, from the River Iberus or Hispania, from the Phoenician *Spaniga*, which signifies abounding with rabbits, which animals are very numerous in that country—hence Spain.

France, from the Franks, a people of Germany, who conquered that country. Its ancient name was Celta, Gaul or Gallia-Barchata, the latter signifying striped breeches, which were worn by the natives.

Switzerland, the ancient Helvetia, was so named by the Austrians, who called the inhabitants of these mountainous countries Schweitzers.

Italy received its present name from a renowned prince called Italus. It was called Hesperia, from its western locality.

Holland, the ancient Batavi, a warlike people, was so named from the German word *holt*, the English of which is hollow, implying a low country. The inhabitants are called Dutch, from the German *deutsch* or *teutsch*.

Sweden and Norway were anciently called Scandinavia, which the modern antiquarians think means a country the woods of which have been burned or destroyed. The appellation Sweden is derived from Sictuna or Suithood. The native term Norway or the northern way explains itself.

Prussia, from Peuzzi, a Slavonic race; but some writers suppose it took its name from Russia, and the Slavonic syllable *po*, which means adjacent or near.

Denmark means the marshes, territories, or boundaries of the Danes.

Russia is the ancient Sarmatia, which has been subsequently named Muscovy. It derived its present name from Russi, a Slavonic tribe, who founded the Russian monarchy. The original savage inhabitants used to paint their bodies in order to appear more terrible in battle. They generally lived in the mountains, and their chariots were their only habitations.

Turkey took its name from the Turks or Turcomans, which signifies wanderers, and originally belonged to the Scythians or Tartars. It is sometimes called the Ottoman Empire, from Othoman, one of their principal leaders.

Portugal.

Portugal is a country which figures in current history to a very limited extent. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the Portuguese were great navigators and colonizers. They occupied some of the richest countries on the globe. The wealth of the East Indies and South America and the islands of the sea flowed into Lisbon. In the eighteenth century the British began to plunder them of their colonies. Napoleon occupied their country in 1807, and the royal family fled to Brazil. After the restoration Portugal retired to nothingness. She has few foreign possessions left, and is noted just now as the claimant of the Congo's mouth and as a secret promoter of the African slave trade. A recent statement of the financial standing of Portugal is suggestive that the little country is in a very bad way, considering that the whole population does not exceed 5,000,000. The public debt of the country is about \$500,000,000, or a charge of \$100 to each individual, and the expenditures for the past ten years have exceeded the revenue by nearly \$4,000,000, while no budget for the past thirty years has appeared without a deficit. There is little left of the former great colonial empire, and, like Spain, Portugal is in decay. The Power that has robbed her of the cream of her possessions is Great Britain.—*Chicago Current*.

A String of Suckers.

"I saw something new up in Wisconsin the other evening," said a Chicagoan who had a satchel in his hand and who way on his way home. "A patent medicine man was selling something or other from a carriage in which he had a rather pretty young woman and a gasoline lamp. The lady sang one or two songs very sweetly and then the man talked and sold his nostrum at a dollar a bottle.

"When he had disposed of thirty or forty bottles, he said: 'Now, gentlemen, before bidding you good night I will give an exhibition of the wonderful magnetic powers of my wife, who sits here by my side. I hold in my hand a common piece of thread. Now, one of you take hold of the end of it and walk off and then let all the others take hold of it and at the signal which I will give she will take hold of the other end and you will feel the shock instantly.'

"About 150 men and boys grasped the thread and walked off about half a block with it. 'Now keep perfectly quiet,' said the man, 'and you will feel the shock, delicate at first and then strong enough to tingle at the ends of your fingers and toes. Are you all ready?'

"They all said 'Yes.'

"Well, then, I will put out the light," said he, 'and my wife will take the thread in her hand at that instant.'

"The light went out and the man's voice was heard, 'What have you in your hand, my dear?'

"The longest string of suckers I ever saw in all my life,' came in a sweet, musical voice, and at the same moment the horses and carriage were driven off at great speed, leaving the crowd holding onto the string completely dumbfounded.

"It was the worst shock a good many of those fellows ever got."

With a Tricycle.

We had occasion recently to refer to those developments in bicycle and tricycle making which, by the concentration of the power of two riders upon one machine, are calculated to produce better results. We alluded particularly to the double Humber tricycle, or Humber tandem tricycle, as it is called, as one of which great expectations were formed, and we now have to chronicle a ride of twelve hours, undertaken by Messrs. C. H. R. Gosset and W. J. Nicholson, of the Temple Bicycle Club, upon one of these machines.

It was 8:13 A. M. precisely that the